HE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,

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#### ADDRESS Adopted by the American Party, ATITS ANNUAL MEETING, June, 1857. ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as aforetime to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole coun-Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition-neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom inant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-tions of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustainded the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of sub-jects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which s merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in princi-

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, want of which is one of the great evils of the franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an inteligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was alowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly un-known to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such analomies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments.— Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection-THE CONSTI TUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be dfferences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Toleration of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE. abridged except as the obuse of these privleges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of per-sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively

There are many and vitai questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and actton: lst. The Federal Union must be maintain-

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must

4th. The union of Church and State must

American interests must be promoted. 7th. An American nationality must be cherish 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-10th. The naturalization laws must be amend

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suff age must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here re-pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Consti-tution which requires the President of tho United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President-which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after na turalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which for-bids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel the discharge of a great public duty, and had the of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political

creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its con sistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Uunder Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly re-pugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of

the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of er a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold paarticipation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could are regard to the general ownership, and with a lav-ishness of appropriation which shows an utter in-difference to the just claims and true wants of the American people

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Common wealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the con-federation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be Gennated George Washington of Virginia to be Gen-eral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past-seeking to re-baptise the whole nation in the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and heartful of the great future.

We involve the armostly the aid the course.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with f us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be for-

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March 30, 1857-tf.

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Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—by.

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Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751-tf.

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4 hhds N. O. Sugar;
4 hhds N. O. Sugar;
6 bbls Crushed Sugar;
6 bbls Granulated Sugar;
4 bbls Pulverized Sugar;
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee;
Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco;
Molasses and Syrups, in bbls, ½ & ½ bbls;
Mackerek, Nes. I, 2 and 3;
Starch in 10, 20 and 40 h boxes;
German, Rossin and Toilet Soap;
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wine;
French Brandy, and Old Bourbon Whisky;
Stone Jugs, Milk Crocks and Jars;
Glass Fruit Jars, pints and quarts;
Star and Summer Mould Tallow Candles;
Nutmegs, and Ground Cinnamon;
Spire, Pepper, Ginger, race and ground;
Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce;
Pine Apple Vinegar;
Tomatoe and Mushroom Catchup;
Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders;
Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Pine Apples;
Nails, all kinds and Sizes;
Buckets, Tubs and Churns;
Olive Oil, Lamn and Linssed Oil:

AGRICULTURAL.

Buckets, Tubs and Churns; Olive Oil, Lamp and Linseed Turpentine and White Lead.

ed Oil;

Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cut-Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers. Bamborough Wheat Fans. Garrett & Cotman's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6,

and 7.
I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, but am Agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.

Aug. 14, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF SHOES. LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS.

WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS. LADIES' BUSKINS

MISSES AND CHILDRENS

GOAT and KID BOOTS. BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.

GENTS LASTING SHOES

-ALSO-

GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT

SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

FRANKFORT, KY.,

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$60 00
Tuition in English studies, \$20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each, 10 00
Music on Piano, \$25 00
Use of instrument for practice, 5 00
Washing, 5 00
Stationery, \$25
Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.

without charge.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
July 24, 1857—3m. REV. S. WILBUR'S SELECT ACADEMY.

FRANKFORT, KY. HE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Mon-A day, September 7, 1857.

The course of study will be the same as heretofore.
Only a limited number of pupils will be received.

Tuition invariably in advance.

No deduction made except for protracted illness.

REFERENCES. The parents and guardians of those who have hither Referenced.

Refer

THE KENTUCKY

MILITARY INSTITUTE,



DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the sup

State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-anual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Millitary Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,

August 12, 1857.—If President of the Board.

\*Yeoman, Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY Medical Department.

THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1871, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Facuity as heretofore.

If Tickets to the full course \$105. Matriculation and Library Fee \$5. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. All in advance. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, \$c.

Lexington, July 29, 1837—w&tw3m.

Gen. Pillow's Reply to Gen. Scott's Card. Nashville, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the Union & American:

The card of Gen. Scott, recently published in the National Intelligencer, was evidently intended to produce the impression, that the statement in my address to the people of Tennessee, to the ef fect that he had caused to be paid to Santa Anna \$10,000, under the Puebla negotiations, was un-

It will be remembered that I did not say that Gen. Scott had paid this money to Santa Anna.— My statement was, that Mr. Trist said, at the conference at his quarters, that Gen. Scott had advanced him the money, and that he had paid it

I know the money was not paid into the hands of Santa Anna—for he was in the city of Mexico and we were in the city of Puebla about 80 miles apart. The money was, no doubt, placed in the hands of a certain British official he medium of the correspondence between Mr.

Trist and Santa Anna.

Gen. Scott says in his card: "I certify on bond that I never, at any time, paid to Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use,

out of some hint he confidentially picked up about head quarters that I had paid that precise sum to — and — for important information received —and to be continued from the enemies camp

. Scott here admits that he paid that precise sum to — for —, but he denies that he paid that money to Santa Anna, or to any person

Though this denial is evasive, and is a mere quib. ble, yet, inasmuch as it may be understood as a denial of the truth of my statements, I have pro-cured from the record of the War Department at Washington, copies of the sworn statements of Gen. Quitman and Shields, extracts from which are herewith submitted to the public, from which it will be seen how far my statement was author

ized by these facts.
I did not suppose Gen. Scott would have ventured upon the denial of facts, known to be so fully proven by officers of the highest respecta

bility in the army, and gentlemen of the most unquestionable character.

With these proofs I submit the points in controversy to an intelligent public, not deeming a

word of comment necessary.

All the other statements in that address remain

All the other statements in that address remaining uncontradicted, the conclusion is inevitable that they are truths, not admitting of denial.

The records from Washington being too volumnous for publication with this card, I only publication lish such portions as relate to the point in issue between myself and Gen. Scott, but any gentle-man desiring to examine the whole record can do so by application to me. Respectfully, GID. J. PILLOW.

GEN. QUITMAN'S STATEMENT. About the middle of July last, (1847,) I was summonded to attend a meeting of officers at Gen. Scott's quarters in Puebla, Mexico. I there met the General-in-Chief, Generals Pillow, Twiggs, Shields and Cadwallader, and I think Col. Hitchcock, Acting Inspector General. Gen. Worth was not present, and Gen. Smith's absence was accounted for by Gen. Scott, who said that he, Smith, had been consulted upon on the dou

The General-in-Chief first dwelt upon the great importance of peace to our country, and the anxious desire of our Government to bring it He said that influenced chiefly by these important considerations, and his belief that a movement upon the capital would cut off all prospects of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties, he had halted thus long at Puebla. That Gen. Pierce, with a considerable body of troops under his command, was shortly expected to arrivethat our numbers were too weak for the enter-prise before us, and that he expected reinforcements would be important to us. He therefore requested the opinions of the officers present on the propriety of awaiting the arrival of Gen.

He also stated that he desired to consult them importance—that the prospects of peace were now slight, but that he was informed by some foreign residents in Mexico that the desirable object could certainly be obtained by the secret application of a considerable sum of money. That the Mexican leaders expected the negotiations to be attended with a doueeur. That they were not in the habit of moving without it-that money for such purpose was justified by the practice of other nations, and that considering the great good it would in this instance bring to our country, he regarded the means as moral and proper, and did not perceive how any sensible man could think otherwise. He further added that Mr. Trist had no power or instructions to use the three millions voted by Congress, or any part of it, to such a purpose—that the same must be accounted for on the face of the Treaty—that, however, if it should be considered advisable, he (Gen. Scott) had credit in Mexico, and upon the assented request of Mr. Trist, he would raise a million or a million and a half of dollars, to ap ply to the purposes a sum sufficient to insure the success of the negotiations—that he had already thus applied ten or twenty thousand dollars; a sum which he regarded as "bread thrown upon the

GEN. SHIELD'S STATEMENT.

"On or about the 17th of July, 1847, I received an invitation to call in the evening at Gen. Scott's headquarters in Puebla. Invitations of this kind headquarters in rucora. It is a second were at that time frequent, and were intended to bring the principal officers of the army together for the sake of social intercourse. Such at the time I regarded this invitation. In the course of the evening Gen.'s Pillow, Quitman, Twiggs and Cadwallader joined us. After some dissultory conversation, Gen. Scott said that he intended to consult us on a matter of some moment—not as a council of war, but as friends and brother officers He thereupon read a letter from Mr. Trist to him self, in which, as near as I can recollect, it was suggested that the Mexican authorities were destitute of means, and that the writer, Mr. Trist, had good reason to believe that a judicious application of money would enable us to obtain peace, and requesting Gen. Scott to use his efforts to raise a million or a million and a half of dollars for that purpose. Gen. Scott having read this letter declared himself in favor of the project as the only means of procuring a speedy and satisfactory peace. He stated that he had means of raising the money, and that under the circum stances, the course was justifiable in points of principle and expediency. He also stated that he had already applied a small sum, say ten or twenty thousand dollars, and that he regarded it as bread thrown on the waters.'

We understand that quite a large supply of not the freshest eggs has been obtained for the especial benefit of the first black carpet bag man or Cincinnati "shark" that makes his appearance in this place. In addition to the foregoing, we further learn, that all "sharks" will be consigned in a very summary manner to a congenial element, namely: the Big Spring Branch. The B. K. O. T. C's are on the alert, and woe be to the unlucky wight who is so unfortunate as to fall into their clutches.—Georgetown Journal.

THE Law .- Talkin' of law, says Pompy, makes

Life's Compensations.

his blooming children, is conscious that their in tellect is as keen. their perceptions as ready, as those of the nabob's upon the next street; and he determines they shall have similar advantages.—
This is a noble ambition. But, in these days, it is no reason why a man should spend his years in grumbling discontent because he is not rich. Our system of common schools places education with in reach of the humblest. With mind and education, every son and daughter has a fair chance to achieve respectability in this country; and it is a false ambition which would seek the power and honor conferred only by money. Yet, that son or daughter may have yearnings after the development of peculiar talents or genius; the son may thirst to drink deep of the Pierian spring of classical learning; may have a gift for a profession (without which especially calling he has no business to attempt competition in the overburdened ranks of the professions;) and the daughter may have visions of beauty, or have dreams of melody, which call for her fingers to accomplish them

selves in painting or music.

With health a moderate industry will bring about all this, and still the soul not fall a victim to the prevailing fever—the terrible gold fever which scorches the sensibilities, and dries up the springs

of humanity in so many hearts. There is still another class who feel yet more keenly the want of wealth; not for the petty pleasures of sense, or the local influence it would give them, but because they worship the Beauti-ful, and money would give them the means of gratifying their exquisite tastes. With souls as-piring after grace, fitness, and beauty in all things, they have to struggle with the details of life and poverty. These are the people of genius -poets, artists—men of divine, unworldly gifts.
They would convert the glorious Ideal into the Real, if they had the necessary means. They are fretted by the coarseness and ugliness from which they cannot escape, yet they are self de-ceived if they do not consider themselves among the most fortunate, as far even as happiness, commonly considered, goes. We doubt not that the painter in his unfurnished garret, with his coffeepot and loaf of bread, and his hard bed in the same room with him, is filled with a richer pleasure, as he sits, and dreams, and broods over the creation of his genius upon the canvas before him, than it is possible for the wealthy egotist, who buys it of him, to conceive. We doubt not that his Art—his beloved, worshiped Art—is more to him than pyramids of diamonds. Ask him if he would exchange himself, his hopes, his dreams, his ideals, his fine perceptions of beauty, his deep emotions, for the withered soul of yonder Crosus, who has spent his life in accumulating bonds and mortgages, rents, and interest upon interest.

And the poet-will he say that he has ever en-And the poet—will he say that he has ever entered the portals of any Fifth Avenue palace, that could begin to equal the splendor of the unearthly palaces through which his imagination daily walks? Will he give up the materials from which he constructs these—gold of the sunset, marble of the clouds, silver of the star-light, gems of the day and waterfall draperies of intengible mists. dew and waterfall, draperies of intangible mists and inexpressibly lovely shaddows, spray and foliage, with all the delight which they give and the beauty which they suggest—for the brown stone mansion of the millionaire? Will he not say that his day and his night dreaming, his fancies, his earnest aspirations after the pure and true, his deep sympathy with the heart of humanity, his ep sympathy with mighty store of lore, his keen delight in all that is fair, his broad and boundless realm of feeling and imagination-where angels walk, and visitants, more beautiful than flowers, linger to smile upon him—will he not say that these are beyond price—a wealth which he has inherited from the

The scholar and the scientific man; will they measure their pleasures along with those of the sensualist and the epicure? Yet, for what nobler purpose are the most of these fortunes acquired, than first place, it excited an unnatural demand amon for indulgence in good eating, good drinking, rich the public, and has largely contributed to the in clothes, a showy house, and for the valry, arrogance, and ostentation? the means of ri-

A good fortune, well spent upon objects of real merit, upon works of art, the cultivation of the mind and soul; upon the poor, the sick, and upon the struggling men of talent; upon the advancescience and general intelligence, is a desirable thing. But how few acquire money for

such purposes!

Take heart, you who belong not to the throng of the vulgar "great!" Reconsider your fortunes, and see if you have not cause for true thankfulness. Press not on so madly for the glittering payment. Do you not see how you trample out the flowers by the wayside? Why will you be so unmindful of their fragrance upon the air, and of the blue heaven over your heads?

THE CHASE AND CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER .- The London Illustrated News of Sep. 19, contains the following account of the capture of the schooner Abbott Devereux, an American ves-

H. M. S. TEAZER, LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, August 6, 1857.

Having seen in one of your recent numbers an engraving, and likewise a short account of the capture of a slaver, I thought, perhaps, this might be equally acceptable. Early on Sunday morning last, being off Whytah, and about sixty miles at sea, the mast head-man reported a strange sail; sail was immediately made on our ship, but to no purpose, as she made three feet to our two. Steam was now got up, and the chase began in earnest. After about two hours' hard chase we had neared her very considerably. Casks, boats, hampers, in fact everything they could throw overboard to lighten their vessel they did. We now fired our Long Tom in order to bring her to, but to no purpose. The chase now, you may suppose, was very exciting; shot after shot was fired, but she kept bravely on, although our shot (32 pounders) nearly fell on her deck more than once. She tried every means to escape, and kept on to the very last, hoping, no doubt, that our machinery might give out. She hove to about 4 o'clock. A loud hurrah proclaimed the event. I took a small sketch (which I have enclosed, it is a truthful one) ly fell on her deck more than once. She tried immediately after the capture. She proved to be the Abbott Devereux, a vessel of 120 tons, with 235 slaves, and a mixed crew, consisting of Span iards, Americans, Portuguese and Brazilians, twenty-seven in all. As soon as we boarded her, the hatches were opened, and such a scene never was witnessed. The slaves had been battened down all day during our nine hours' chase; they

From the New York Tribune.

Life's Compensations.

The happiness of this world is not so unequally distributed as many imaging; the rich have not all the privileges, nor the poor all the privations. Thank God, the purest pleasuses of life are those which money cannot buy. The artisan going from his wearisome labor to his humble home, as he meets the love-lit smile of his wife, and takes his fair and healthy child upon his knee, knows a thrill of sweeter joy than the most lavish expenditure of gold upon costly stimulants can bring the jadel mind of the epicurean in pleasure. The wildwood flowers and the dew-drops are not bought; the glory of sunset and the magnificence of the full moon are free to all. The blushing cheek and beaming eyes of affection cannot be purchased; virtue and beauty receive not their glorious riches from the hand of Mammon; the intellectually wealthy may well hold in contempt the baser coin of the world.

It is true that the bridegroom workingman, as he bears his bride to their lowly home, longs, with the impulse of affection, to attire her graceful as form in the same adornments which her prouder sisters use to heighten their charms; but it is a foolish, though generous impulse. If he loves his bride, and she him, they need not covet the situation of those whose love of rivalship, display, and "pride of place" have most likely driven out it simple, heartfelt happiness. The radient smile of affection, and the clear glance of unsullied virtue, are ornaments above price, and will make the face of a woman beautiful even in its old age.

So, the working-man father looking around upon the context of the working man father looking around upon the covering as regards a few of her raw grounts, excepting as regards a few of her raw grounts, excepting as regards a few of her raw grounts, excepting as regards a few of her raw grounts, excepting as regards a few of her raw grounts, excepting as regards a few of her raw grounts, excepting as regards a few of her raw grounts. She is inferior in mental activity, in the context of t So, the working-man father looking around upon country, excepting as regards a few of her raw products. She is inferior in mental activity, in culture, in enterprise, in industry, in internal communications, in capital or accumulated wealth, in agricultural economies and productions, in national force and grandeur. Notwithstanding these immeasurable inferiorities, the ink of the Treaty of Paris was hardly dried when Russia began at once to recover from losses incurred dur ing the war—losses of capital, men, cattle and labor—losses truthfully incalculable in cyphers. When at the present moment the interest on capital is legally increased by banks all over the world, Russia reduces it on loans made by the imperial bank called Lombard, to the owners of real estate; reduces it, too, on loans made to trade by commercial institutions for credit. Since the close of the war, about \$40,000,000 paper currency, or notes issued by the commercial banks have been withdrawn from circulation and offici

have been withdrawn from circulation and offici-ally and publicly destroyed.

After an unsuccessful attempt of the railway contractors—all foreign bankers—to sell the shares on the exchanges of Europe—partly on account of English enmity, partly on account of general pressure -Russia afforded a market for those shares within her own confines. Shares and stocks are sold in the interior to home capi talists, and the expected influx of foreign capital has failed to come to pass; but neverthless, the projected network of railroads is now energeti-cally in the course of construction all over the immense empire. Russia, morever, builds immense steamers and various machineries, not only in her navy-yards and workshops, but in those of America, France and England, beside squadrons of smaller ones, constructed abroad or at home, for pacific purposes. Not only on the Baltic, the Black, and the Caspian seas, witness almost daily such new crafts, but all her principal rivers—the Vistula, Dneiper, Wolge, Amoor, the Siberian Irtisch and Lena, the old Jaxartes, between the Caspian sea and the Oural Lake as well as the Asiatic lakes, have steam navigation. Russia, too, is erecting gigantic cotton mills and other mechanical and industrial factories and establishments near the Baltic shores, and on the river Narva and in St. Petersburg, and various other spots in the interior. The number of her mines, gold washings, but above all of her iron founderies and newly discovered and worked coal deposits, increases. To crown all, she is fully resolved and prepared to emancipate 25, 000,000 serfs and endow them with homesteads. This measure so gloriously beneficial and humane in the end, must even at the start cause a gener

Whatever night be her inborn forces and re-sources—and they are, as we have just said, far inferior to our own—these would have been in-adequate to bear such weights and give such results without having been soundly and rationally husbanded beforehand. This was, this is, effect-ed by a Protective Tariff. Thus the war did not wholly impoverish and ruin her population, and wise protection facilitates the accumulation of capital to the Government and its subjects, and verifies the national resources and energies.

May we profit by the example!

his which recently collapsed, was establis years ago in Paris, with a capital of twelve mil-lion of dollars. As distinguished from the Credi Foncier, which makes loans upon lands and rea property, the object of the Credit Mobilier, was to make advances on movable or personal proper ty, shares of stock, public funds, and even on per

onal security.

It fostered by its assistance companies of every description, and for every possible purpose, and by taking a large portion of the shares in the first place, it excited an unnatural demand among mense speculation, and the enormous losses which have taken place in France during the last three years. Its dividend in 1856 was forty per cent., and in 1857 twenty-three per cent. These large apparent profits raised its shares, which were originally \$100, up to at one time \$380, but they are now held at \$170. In May last, M. Clarle

rneysson, a banker of some eminence, sud denly disappeared from Paris, leaving liabilitie to the amount of three millions of dollars. His uncle, a leading Director of the Credit Mobilier, has recently been declared by the Courts to have been a partner with his absconding nephew, and answerable for his debts. This, and some other similar transactions, have brought discredit upon the institution, and many of the more influential Directors are seeking to abandon the Company, or have already done so. What are its secu at what rates were they valued in the last balance sheet? what is their present market price? are questions just now exciting as much interest in the Paris Bourse, as the value of Reading or other kindred stocks at our own Exchange.

[Phila. Daily News.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND COL. COLT .- The Springfield Republican says:

In 1856, Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, went to Russia, and soon after his return entered into a Russia, and soon after his return entered into a contract to deliver a large quantity of Minnie rifles at certain points in Russia. They were not delivered, and he imputed the fault to that government, and claimed a large sum as damages. The Russian government consented to submit the matter to arbitrators, to be chosen among his corn countrymen and to have the case wild at matter to aroltrators, to be chosen among me own countrymen, and to have the case tried at Hartford. Col. Cooper, of the United States ar my; Hon. L. P. Waldo, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; and Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, of Boston, were agreed upon as arbitrators. R. A. Chapman, of this city, was counsel for the Russian government, and Wm. W. sel for the Russian government, and Wm. W. Eaton, of Hartford, was counsel for Colt. The hearing was finished on Wednesday last, and on Thursday the arbitrators made an award against Col. Colt. The liberality of the Russian government. ment in this affair is in remarkable contrast with the conduct of our Congress, which will not con-sent to be bound even by the decision of its own Court of Claims. So far as we know, it is the

CANADA MONEY AT PAR AGAIN .- Several of the leading banks of this city, including the Attica. Clinton, White's, and International, will here The Law.—Talkin' of law, says Pompy, makes me tink of what de mortal Cato, who live most a thousan' years ago, once said: de law is like a groun' glass winder, dat give light enough to light us poor errin mortals, in de dark passages of dis life; but it would puzzle de debble himself to see troo it.

down all day during our hime nours' chase; they leading banks of this city, including the Attica, and the stench and filth were indescribable; perhaps you can imagine 235 human beings shut up in a place 50 feet by 20 feet, and only 3 feet 5 inches high, just room enough to clear the top of their heads when they are in a disting position. During the chase we ran a disting position. During the chase we ran a disting good repute.—Buffalo Commercial, Oct. 15.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH, RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful a-sortment of

FALL & WINTER MILINERY

Fancy Goods, Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.

LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4 ALE KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.
CHILDREN'S BONNETS.

RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
And all kind of Worsted Goods for Children; Cloaks
and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings;
Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind
of necessary articles of Ladies wear.

Particular notice is calfed to a great variety of Worsted stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping
on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also;
all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great
variety of Gumelastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from
falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gumelastic Hair
Combs; all kind of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Needles and
Pins, Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs, Chinelle Scarfs for ladies; Worsted Undersleeves and Worsted Hoods for
ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of
Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

BLEACHING & TRIMMING Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything as low as possible. Call and examine before purchas ing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.

| I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNSEL, and will also keep the store on Main street. Oct. 9, 1857—tf.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON

A. SONNEBERG,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, S NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the fol-Dress Coats.

Over Coats,

Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Hosiery, Hats and Caps,

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS.

VALISES,

CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,

All of which he warrants to be of the very best material Clear and Ribbed Sides; Buffalo and make.

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No trouble to show goods.

Sept. 14, 1857—tf.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL OF

English, Ancient Classics & Mathematics Will be in session from and after September 28th, for forty continuous weeks.
Instruction in French, Drawing, Fencing, and Boxing may be had at Professors prices.
Students will not be taken for a less time than one Students will not be taken for a less time than one school year.

In order to secure a more prompt settlement at the end of the session, when payments are not made in advance, negotiable notes payable on the 1st of July, 1858, will be required.

TERMS.
Tuition and Board for school year, Tuition alone for school year, Sept. 14, 1857—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC. WHEELER & WILSON

### MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and exame the above named Machines, for which we are the soll agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louis

-ALSO-Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPA-IY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD. This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coat's for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give settlest in read in the sext and only thread that can give settlest in read in the sext and only thread that can give settlest in read that give settlest i

give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Mach

WHEELER & IVES, Twist. WHEBLER & IVES,
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store,
Main street, Lexington, Ky.
ITPOrders for Machines will be received by Mrs.
LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfor,
Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who SETH WHEELER.

Philo L. Ives. Aug. 31, tf. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STEARNS & CLARKE'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky. Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

LOCUST HILL FEMALE ACADEMY

NAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the re sumption of the exercises of this Institution before

Monday, October 26th. On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will educate, and continue without intermission till the firs July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable

July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to each a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, exceptin cases of protracted illness.

It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear. TERMS.

For board and taition, per session of forty \$140 weeks,
For music, persession of forty lessons,
For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks,
B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Taken up as Strays

DY WILLIAM STEELE, of Franklin county, living near Buck Run Meeting House, FOUR STEERS, three years old past, of the following description, viz. One red, one red with a white face; both marked with an underbit in the right ear; one pieded with very short horns, and one nearly white with blueish spots on the skin, no other marks. Appraised to \$20 per head by C Lewis.

Ciwan under my had as a Justice of the Peace for said Given under my had as a Justice of the Peace for said sounty, this 5th day of October, 1857.

Oct. 13—wim.

J. D. BROWN, J. P. F. C.

NANDLES-

for sale by July 1, 1857.

75 boxes Star Candles, assorted numbers; 20 boxes hard pressed Tallow Candles; in store and GRAY & TODD. Lucca and Plagnaiol; with a general assortment of ar foct. 21, 1857.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN, INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-BACCO, CIGARS. AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, OCTOBER 21st, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED, IN STORE AND FOR SALE Groceries.

N. O. Sugar:
Crushed Sugar;
Refined Sugar;
Loaf Sugar;
Preserving Sugar;

Coffee. Old Government Java:

Molasses. Plantation, (bbls and half do.)

> Soap and Candles. Star, Tallow;

Fish. Mackerel, (assorted numbers and packages.) ring; Smoked Herring; Shad.

Liquors. Pants and Vests. Pale Otard Brandy: Old Port Wine; Hennessey Brandy; Jules Robbins Brandy; Holland Gin Madeira Wine; Roederer & Schreider Champagne

STANDARD AND SWEET Jamacia Kum; Irish Whisky;
Pure Apple Brandy, 8 years old: Rye Whisky, (aged)
Domestic Whisky, Brandy, Wine and Gin;
Tennent's Pale Ale;
Boker's Bitters; Domestic Winson
Domestic Winson
Tennent's Pale Ale;
Younger's Pale Ale;
Abbott's Brown Stout.

Meats and Lard.

Plain and Canvassed Hams; Dried Beef, (canvassed) Buffalo and Beef Tongues;

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Measures; Cocoa Dippers. Cloves; Tubs, Cans, Clothes and Market Baskets; ClothRice;
Pepper:
Crackers: Spices;
Vermicella. Cinnamon; Ginger; Green and Bl'k Teas

Hardware. fails, (all sizes.)

Shovels and Spades;

Axes, Hoes;

Trace Chains;

Tacks;

Hay and Manure Forks;

Hay and Manure Forks;

Coffee Mills;

Butcher Knives; Briar Scythes; Mowing Blades; Grain Scythes;

Tobacco and Cigars.

Holland's Buena Vista;
Turkish Smoking Tobacco;
Old Dud;
Spanish Smoking Tobacco;
Spanish Smoking Tobacco; Old Dud;
Spanish Smoking Tova.
El Dorado;
El Dorado;
Scarfalatti;
Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut;
Common;
Amulet
De Carbago Havana Cigars;
Club House;
Rio Hondo;
El Tulipan; Rio Selia.

ouse; Norigo; Hondo; Half Spanish Cigars; El Tulipan; Rio Sella. Agricultural. Cradles, Sneathes, &c.

Shellers; Sanford's Straw Cutters; L'ttle Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A fine supply of Seeds in proper seaso?

Flour and Meal. Superfine and extra Family Flour;

Paints, &c. Whiting; Turpentine Venetian Red.

Sundries.

Spiced Oysters,
Cove Oysters,
Sardines,
Prunes,
Lemons,
Lemon Syrup,
Burrowes' and French Mustard,
Blacking and Blacking Brushes,
Clotton Cordage,
Brooms, (Floor and Clothes.)
Vinegar, (Pure Cider.)
Indigo, Indigo, Wrapping Paper, (Brown and White.) Coal Scuttles, Demijohns, Bottles, Brandy Peaches, French Olives, Currie Powder, True Cayenne,

Fresh Peaches, Fresh Salmon, Fresh Salmon,
Strawberries,
Fresh Pine Apple,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Dairy Sali,
Powder, Shot,
Caps, Wads,
Proof Vials,
Hemp and Jute Lines,
Mops, (Floorand Tea.)
Utica Lime,
Hulme's Cement,
Axe Helves,
Glass Preserving Jars,
Glass Milk Pans.

Almond, Celery, Vanilla, Orange Flower Water, Peach do. do. PICKLES. Green Pickles, Oysters. TABLE OIL.

EXTRACTS.

Peach, Almond,



CASH CAPITAL Enlarged, \$1,000,000 ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED! SURPLUS, \$422,162 11.

WITH THE PRESTIGE OF 38 Years' SUCCESS & EXPERIENCE T. L BRACE. SR .. H. Z. PRATT, D. HILLYER, JOSEPH CHURCH E. FLOWER, R. G. RIPLEY,

A. DUNHAM, T. A. ALEXANDER

W. KEENEY, C. H. BRAINARD. OFFICERS. T. A. ALEXANDER, President.
THOS. K. RRACE, Jr., Sec'y. J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent.

-INSURES AGAINST THE-DANGERS OF FIRE

-AND-PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION. AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS ASSUMED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Property, Out-Buildings and Contents. Such insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312 84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate Insurance business, and the execution of contracts in good faith, have inducements with the public in selecting their underwriter—we refer them for test of quality and our claims to their patronage, to records of past services, tendering their continuance with increasing ability and facilities in future.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EF-FECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THE WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORA.

TION, THROUGH H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky Oct. 12, 1857-3m.

McLEAN'S



STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

AND BLOOD PURIFIER. THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelions, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,
Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences is felt coursing through every vein of the
body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the
blood. It neutralizes any billious matter in the stomach,
and strengthens the whole organization.
McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure
Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sick ness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head ness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, bull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Emeta-tions, Chokin or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden flushes of heat, Depressions of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chils and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Stranguary, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites,

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES

Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when Mc. Lean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES Doyou wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. FOR CHILDREN.

We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount wi ply of McLean's Strengments. A liberal discount will by because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good.—Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellor Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN.

J. H. McLEAN.

Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

The Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine sts, St. Louis, Mo.

The For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOTT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

MeLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT. The best Liniment in the world for man or beast. Another Remarkable Cure Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourselves:

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatisma, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sore throat, ear-ache or tooth-ache, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the 'magic'' influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, spavin, sweeny, splint, fistula, bruises, swellings, wounds, rattlesnake bites, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

Third and Pine streets. St. Lonis, Mo.; also for sale as

Deve.

New York of the Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS Sept. 7, 1857-19. Bacon! Bacon!! Bacon!!! 1600 POUNDS BACON SIDES, for sale for cash. W. A. GAINES.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor. FRIDAY,.....OCTOBER 23, 1857.

IF We regret to find in the Louisville Journal, of Tuesday, the following sentiments calculated,

as we think, to do the country an injury: "Thus it will be seen that the only specie ing banks now in the country are those of Kentucky, the State Banks of Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, most of the N. O. Banks, and a few of the free banks in Indiana and Illinois. Whether banks can sustain themselves is a matter of doubt, but it is surmised that most of them cannot, and that sooner or later they will have to eas specie-paying States. All other banks, suspend. The policy the Kentucky banks are pursuing is analagous to that of the New York city banks, which browbeat the public, and, by a continual contention of their circulation of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Louisiana may be regarded as specie-paying States. All other banks, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, have formally suspended specie paymant. The suspension of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri may of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri may be regarded. city banks, which browbeat the public, and, by continual contraction of their circulation and denial of all accomodations, ruined hundreds of merchants and manufacturers, and threw thousands of laboring men out of employment, spread ing distress far and wide, merely for the purpose of sustaining themselves, and to be forced to a suspension at last. The people have heretofortaken sides with the banks, under the impression that the banks would sustain them. But if the banks have only their own preservation in view, reckless of everything else, they will find that the people will take care of themselves regardless consequences to the banks. The "sharks" will have full permission to prey on them-or, in ther words, it will be "dog eat dog."

The banks have an object in view, and to attain it they are ready to sacrifice the interests of the community. The charters of two or three expire in a few years. They expect to make ap blication during the ensuing session of the Legis-ature for renewals of their charters, and fear that a suspension of specie payments might de-feat the grant of the same, or that the Legislature might be induced to throw additional safeguards around them."

The same paper, of yesterday, has the follow-

THE DISCOUNTS OF THE BANKS .- We find that we have been deceived, and have been deceiving our readers in regard to discounts by the banks since the present terrible pressure commenced. We have been told day after day, that from \$10, 000 to \$30,000 had been "discounted" on the discount days of the various banks, and, in our verdancy, we supposed that these discounts were paid out in bank notes in aid of the business of counts are all simply in renewals, and hardly a dollar in bank notes has been paid out, and scarcely a dollar of business, except in renewals, has been done And that, while we supposed the commerce of the city was being sustained, the banks were day by day and hour by hour reducing their business and contracting their loans and circulation, and all the while telling us to keep cool, they were doing everything that could be done, and that they would be better able to accommodate the business men by maintaining specie payments than by suspending. Now the fact is, and it is well for all to know it, that when either of the banks obtain one of their own notes, whether in the collection of a debt or by the sale of exchange, they at once put their note under lock and key, never to see the light again until all danger is over. How long can the business of the city and the State stand this? Let all interested pause and ask themselves "how long?"

We confess ourself unable to see anything in the action of the Banks of Kentucky of which the people have any reasonable right to disapprove, and, although we generally regard the Journal as a discreet and wisely conducted paper, we most certainly must differ widely from it in its view of to attempt to accommodate the public to the extent of the demand upon them, and it is natural that they should to some degree consult their own interests, which, however, are imseparably connected brokers almost immediately and gold demanded. If the Banks had five dollars in gold for every dolthey can continue specie payment is, to do what the Journal blames them for-retain their notes in their vaults when they have been once redeemed, and not lend them out again for the profit of the accursed Shylocks of Third street. Cincinnati-The banks cannot relieve the distresses of the business men by new loans without pushing those who already owe them. They have adopted the policy of extending the time for their debtors, and thus giving them a chance to extricate themselves from their debt. But they cannot lend out their notes to new borrowers, and redeem those notes when they are presented, without calling in their resources and forcing their debtors to pay them at once -a course which, if adopted during the present crisis, would scatter ruin on every side, and would compel them to dishonor the names of many reputable men who will be able to meet their engagements if a little indulgence is Secure the Banks from the assorting brokers

Sweep those pestilential miscreants out of the way, give the Banks some guaranty that when they lend out their notes they will not be compelled to redeem them in a short time-and then, and not till then, can they with safety open their vaults and act in accordance with their ear nest desire, by relieving the distresses of the community with their money. If the Banks were to throw their notes into the market by making new loans, grant indulgence to those who already owe them and who cannot possibly pay just at this juncture, and at the same time redeem their notes almost every week,-there is no sane man who does not see that they would be soon broken or obliged to suspend. Their capital would be great ly reduced, and their power to render final assistance materially diminished.

But, say some, what if it would be seriously to their disadvantage to expand their loans?--they have no right to sustain themselves, when their customers are suffering. To this we have merely to reply, that the Bank officers are but the agents of the stock holders. The funds of the Banks are held in trust by the officers for the many individuals who own the stock, and those mere agents have no right whatever to do anything which may militate against the interests of which they are This is a great triumph for Smith. the guardians. The officers of the Banks have no more right to loan out their money recklessly than the trustee of a private estate has to accommodate the public at the expense of those to whom he may be guardian. The agent has no gallons of wine, which, at present rates will right to trifle with the interests of his employer in order to indulge his own desires of philanthro py and benevolence.

The only way to relieve the people is to secure the Banks against the assorting brokers. Then let us have nothing to do with the assorting era. brokers.

IT The Cincinnati Gazette, of Wednesday,

"In the event, however, of exchange keeping up, we think it will be impossible for our banks to maintain specie payment, unless they can continue, by force of public opinion, and by physical force, as most of them are now doing to prevent the presentation of their notes for redemption. The business of assorting houses is about over for the present. There is hardly a town in Ohio, Kentucky, or Indiana, where a bank is located, that their messengers would be safe for half an our. They are closely watched, and in every instance, when found, they are unceremoniously driven from the place. This is a new way of maintaining specie payment, and not a very hon-orable one. It is a dangerous experiment for the banks, and may work seriously to their disadvantage in the future. However, Ohio, Kentucky,

occur any day. The event would cause neither surprise nor excitement. It is generally looked for. Their notes are on a level in this market, with the suspended currency of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland."

The above paragraph which we have quoted from the Gazette has a tendency to impose upon its readers by leading them to believe that the Bank officers have been, in any way, instrumen. tal in preventing the agents of the assorting houses from drawing their specie. We know not how it has been in the States of Indiana and Ohio, but we can readily speak for the Banks in this State. They have, invariably, redeemed their notes and paid their depositors with specie when. ever it has been demanded, and will continue to do so until they may be forced by their regard for the public welfare to formally suspend. They have not in any way been instrumental in driving the agents of the assorting houses from their doors, but are ready at all times to redeem their promises to pay. The Banks in this State are perfectly secure, and are in no danger from the malice and avarice of the money brokers in Cin cinnati. But the people, simultaneously, and without encouragement or solicitation from the Bank officers, have resolved, as far as possible, to put a stop to this mischievous business of the assorting houses. They have come to this conclusion, not so much in order to protect the the community. We find however, this is all moonshine—a delusion and a snare. These disbusiness. They have the sense to see that as long business. They have the sense to see that as long as the brokers continue to return the notes of the Banks as soon as they are issued, the Banks cannot continue to lend out those notes, and in that way are prevented from accommodating the public. Thus the currency of the country is being withdrawn from the market, and the community cannot find wherewith to pay their indebt edness. The farmer cannot find a purchaser for his grain because the commission merchant cannot obtain the money to buy it with; the merchant cannot pay his debt in the East, because the farmer is unable to pay him; and thus it is in every branch of trade and industry. If the brokers would cease to return the notes of the Banks, these institutions could then accommodate the public, and, moreover, having ceased to employ their money in buying notes at ten and fifteen per cent. discount and selling the gold obtained in redemption, they would then use their money in loaning and discounting, at reasonable rates, all negotiable paper. The public readily see the effect which the present course of the brokers has this matter. In the present state of things it had upon their interests, and they can understand would be suicidal on the part of the Banks for them how different affairs would be if that course were checked. They have, therefore, adopted the mos summary method of expressing their disapproba tion of the policy of assorting houses and have endeavored to bring them to a sense of their in with the welfare of their customers. If the Banks | iquitous practices, in the hope that they would loan out their notes, as the Journal wishes, those then act in a reasonable and forbearing manner. notes will be returned upon them by the assorting It is the people and not the Banks whom the assorting houses are oppressing; and the oppressed people have taken a very effectual, although cerlar in paper which they issue, it would all be ex- tainly not legal and hardly justifiable, mode of hausted in a few weeks if they continued to loan retaliation. The Bank officers have had nothing ably intended to return for, but concluded, no doubt that it was safer not to do so. The news of out their notes. The only way, then, in which to do with the movement, and should not be held do responsible for it

> How the Banks of New York MAY GET OVER THE CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY.-The New York journals expound the law in relation to the banks of that city under suspension. The constitution does not forfeit the charters of the banks at all. It simply provides that the Legislature shall pass no law legalizing a suspension of specie payments. But there is an act of the Legislature fixing penalties for suspensions. This law the Legislature may repeal, and every other law which gives to the Court power to interfere with the banks. Hence, if the Legislature repeals nited. The explosion burst apart the frame work this law and provides for the resumption of specie this law and provides for the resumption of specie payments at some stated future period, the banks may go on in suspension without a forfeiture of their charters, for nobody asks the Legislature to do the unconstitutional act of legalizing suspension. Where there is a will there is a way, and the devil may always be whipped around the stump when he deserves it.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.

Oct. 23, 1857-tf.

ROTTENNESS IN HIGH PLACES .- A committee appointed by the New York City Councils, to examine the financial records of the corporation, at the Opera. Some of ber relations are just have made their return; and it seems from these five or six years, sums of money, amounting to the stupendous aggregate of eight or ten millions of dollars, have disappeared from the city Treasury, nobody knows how, when, where, or what for. The money has been expended, but there are no a tomb has just been discovered, which has been vouchers, or specifications, or indications as to the purpose for which it was paid away.

the rounds of the courts for half a dozen years, claims to the amount of \$500,000 disallowed.

IT Grapes are becoming quite an article of culture in Monroe county, Ill. It is estimated that the citizens of that county will market 150,000 amount to \$200,000.

The Cloverport Journal says that Miller & Goff's celebrated "Breckinridge Coal Oil Commissioner-Strickland, Democrat, 27,835; Liniment," which is manufactured there, has Linderman, American, 14,242; Milward, Republibeen used with complete success for hog chol-

From the Stockton Argus, Sept. 16. Bloody and Fatal Duel at Stockton.

A duel came off at an early hour yesterday morning, a few miles from this city, between Mr. C. M. Blair and Col. Casey, both of Mercer county. A bitter animosity has for some time past existed between the parties, growing out of a rivalry in the effort to obtain the hand of a Miss L—, a young lady of preposessing personal apapearance and accomplishments, at present residing with her father on the Stanislaus. Mr. Blair and Col. Casey met in the bar-room of the Weber House on Monday morning, each accom panied by friends, where a conversation ensued etween them, at first apparently in a friendly manner; but Blair becoming vexed at the indifference which his rival assumed, made some severe charges which Casey denounced as false, and at the same time rising from his seat, struck Blair a severe blow with his fist. Casey drew his revolver, but was prevented from using it by persons present. Blair, being entirely unarmed, stepped back but was pursued by Casey, who dealt him anoth-

The friends of the parties, however succeeded in preventing bloodshed and restoring order shortly after which arrangements were made for a settlement of the difficulty by other means. Yes at a place three miles from the city, where the parties met about davlight, accompanied by seconds and a few spectators. The ground was mensured, a distance of ten paces, and the word ch party missed his aim. The second sho took effect upon Casey, causing a slight flesh wound. Upon attempting the third shot, the cylinder upon Casey's pistol refused to revolve in consequence of an exploded cap lodging on the tube. Firing was then discontinued for about ten minutes, during which time the weapons (Colt's six-shooters,) were re-loaded in every hamber, and the firing was again resumed.

Each party exchanged six shots in quick succes sion, (without the "word,") three of which took effect upon Casey, while Blair escaped without The most dangerous wound received by injury. Casey was a shot which entered the periteneur or abdominal lining. A ball also passed through the abdominal muscles. Notwithstanding the wounds received by Colonel Casey, it is said that he exhibited an apparent unconcern throughout the firing. He was brought into the city by his friends, and is at present at the Magnolia House Blair, as might have been expected, has made his escape, probably to await the result of Casey's

We have known Colonel Casey for a number of years as one of the earliest settlers upon the farming lands along the Tuolumne river.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TIMES .- From the circular which is published below, it will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is taking measures to obtain the views of leading merchants as to the effect of the revulsion upou the foreign commerce of the country and upon the consumption of imported goods. The following is a copy of the circular which has been issued:

Custom House, New York, October, 13, 1857.

Sirs:-- The Secretary of the Treasury wishes to obtain the opinion of importing and other mer-chants of intelligence and information, as to the effect which the present financial condition of the country will have upon importations from

The particular point to which his enquiries re late, are, the probable amount of importations for the next twelve or eighteen months; the probable change in the price of the more important articles of important also, the probable amount of goods now in ware house that will be withdrawn for consumption during the residue of the current fiscal year, with any othe information that may bear upon the subject, and aid him in the preparation of the usual estimates for Congress.
Your views and opinions in relation to thes

natters are respectfully solicited

Your obedient servant, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

How the Richmond Custom House was Robbed. -The Richmond Whig furnishes the following account of the robbery of the Customhouse in that

The porter of the Custom-house first discovere that the safe had been broken open. The floor of the office was strewn with gold coin and empty bags, and near the front door were deposited couple of small pouches, which the burglars probthe robbery spread through the city, and curiosity attracted a large number of citizens to the Custom-house, but the doors were kept closed until Mr. Harrison, his deputies, and the merchants who extended their assistance had counted the treasure remaining. The amount of specie which had been left in the safe, Monday afternoon, was \$67,000. The result of the investigation showed that the sum of \$20,688 had been abstracted, con sisting of \$15,000 in twenties, \$5,685 in fives, one \$3 piece. The wreck of the safe door was com-The head of the upper left rivet had been knocked off with a cold chisel, and an aperture also made below the block which constitutes th "powder-proof lock." Through these crevices pow der was poured into the frame of the door and ig

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONA IN LUCK .- The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis. says that the negotiations for the entree of Mme. Cora de Wilhorst to the Theater Italien, have been suddenly abandoned, in consequence of the fact that her husband has suddenly come into possession, by inheritance, of a considerable fortune. At first this story was received with doubt. but it is certain that it has some foundation, for Monsieur and Madame de Wilhorst have set up their carriage, and are surrounded by all the appliances of rank and wealth. It will be remembered that it was a financial crisis in the affairs of Mme. de Wilhorst which caused her to appea, now in a similar crisis, and perhaps she astounding disclosures, that within the period of may be able to help them out with a little spe-

IT The Esperance, of Athens, states that near the village of Aruaoutli, not far from Pharsalia, ascertained to be that of Hippocrates, the great physician, an inscription clearly announcing the fact. In the tomb a gold ring was found, repre-The great telegraph case, Prof. Morse and senting a serpent—a symbol of medical art in an Alfred Vail vs. F. O. J. Smith, which has been tiquity-as well as a small gold chain attached to a thin piece of gold, having the appearance of a has been passed upon by the New York Court of band for the head. There was also lying with Appeals. The plaintiffs are allowed \$10,000, and these articles a bronze bust, supposed to be Hippocrates himself. These objects, as well as the stone which bears the inscription, were delivered up to Housin Pasha, Governor of Thessaly, who at once forwarded them to Constantinople.

> The following is the official vote of Philadelphia at the recent election: For Governor-Packer, Democrat, 27,749; Hazlehurst, American 14,355; Wilmot, Republican 10,001. For Canal can, 9,796.

The Paducah Times, of October 17th, says Specie Arriving.—The Europa, from Liverpool, brings over \$300,000, and the Cahawba, at
New Orleans from Havana, brings over half a
ploy no foreign troops in that war.

It is said that the foliations are received hundreds of applications are received hundreds

Magnant Mous Acr-\$350,000 Given Away. Mr. Lefeve e, a wealthy sugar planter of Lafourche, died rece atly, without issue—his wife having preceded him to the grave. His estate was appraised at about \$700,000. A few days since his will was op ened, when it was found that he had left the whole of his possessions to be equally divided between two gentlemen of this city—one a nepb.ew of his wife, and the other, the broker who had transacted his business in this city a man in had transacted his business in this city, a man in no wise related to him, save in the way of business. To the astonishment of his friends, this broker, on finding that he had been made legatee to have the old man's estate (\$350,000 at least,) went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the rel-atives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces, to the number of twenty or thirty, and all humbly situated in life. The old man had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some research known only to himself ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces, and wrote a new one, leaving everything to his wife's nephew and his proker as above stated.

He came to this country when young, a poor natter, but prospering in his business, and finally marrying a lady of wealth, he went into the sugar culture, and prospered so well that a few years more might have made him a millionare. The broker who so magnanimously renouunced his share of the estate, gave as his reason doing, that he was already as rich as he wished to be, and felt so independent that he did not wish it to be in the power of any one to say that any part of his fortune was not of his own making. His independence will certainly be heartily blessed on the other side of the water.

[N. O. Crescent.

IMPORTATION OF LLAMAS .- A correspondent thus calls attention to a fact that may prove of importance and benefit to the agricultural and even other interests of the country:

By the steamer Star of the West which recent y arrived here from Aspinwall, advices were re-seived from the South Pacific coast of the intended shipment to this country of 140 to 150 llamas, via the Isthmus of Panama. These animals are well known in the Pacific, where they are extensively used as beasts of burden, and are very valable for their wool. In the mountains of and Equador, where there is much snow, they are found in large numbers, and as they are thus accustomed to cold weather, it is believed they are well adapted to the climate of this country, particularly that of our northern latitudes. They are very hardy, vigorous animals, capable of bearing much fatigue, and of being sustained with com-paratively little food. Those expected here are f the description from which the alpaca wool is obtained. They were to leave Guayaquil about the middle of September and will probably arrive here next month.

CAPT. HERNDON .- The Savannah Georgian, in announcing the arrival in that place of Mr. Adolph Fredericks, one of the survivors of the Central America, says:

He speaks of Capt. W. L. Herndon, the com mander, in the highest terms, as a brave man and a gentleman. Between two and three hours after the vessel sank, Capt. H. floated up to where Fredericks and some others were on a raft Capt. H. was provided with a handsome Indiarubber life-preserver, and was floating on a piece of plank. He addressed them encouragingly, say ng, "boys this is a poor craft to get to New in. Have you got any brandy among you?" To Fredericks, Capt. H. seemed capable of floating in safety for a length of time.

The Cincinnati Gazette, which has always been violently anti-American, says of the late riots at Baltimore:

It seems to be settled that the rioting which again disgraced the City of Monuments last week, on the occasion of electing members of the city council, originated in a strongly Democratic ward, and was commenced by foreigners. In that ward, the only one which the Americans did not carry, out of the entire twenty, the Democrats had a large majority. There is undoubtedly blame enough on both sides on all these interesting oc-casions. Cannot Baltimore rid herself of this mob violence, so injurious to her fame?

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT .- On Saturday evening son of John M. Stokes, of this city, while hunting with a double barrelled shot-gun, in the vicinity of the Rev. Wm. McCown's school, twelve miles from the city, was shot by the accidental dis-charge of the gun. He was on a fence at the time, in the act of jumping down, when the cock struck against a rail of the fence, and the gun went off, the contents lodging in his right breast ranging out under the arm.

The best medical aid was immediately obtain d, and he was brought home to the city on Sun day. The wounds are exceedingly painful and dangerous, though he felt much relieved yesterday, with every hope of his recovery.

The best way to avoid accidents while hunt-

ing, is to carry the gun at half cock, and when getting over a fence, to hold it in one hand, grasping it about the middle, with the muzzle elvated .- Lou Cour

THE TOBACCO INTEREST .- It is stated that with n a week protested drafts to the amount of \$100,-000 have been returned on the tobacc Richmond by commission merchants in New York. The Richmond papers intimate that it is the intention of the manufacturers to hold meetings, and authorize the Banks to sue their agents upon each draft as it matures and not have them

ST. Louis, Oct. 20. The St. Joseph correspondent of the Republican says that the night after the election in Kan-sas a party of soldiers, encamped at Richmond, attacked the residence of Mr. Dolman, the Democratic representative from Nemeha county and member of the Constitutional Convention, broke the doors and windows, and treated Dolman Lieut. Byard was immediately sent for, but, not till after striking two down with his sabre, did the balance desist and retire to their The same correspondent mentions to have seen

a letter stating that Wm. U. Wilson, referred to in a Washington dispatch of yesterday, after having a rope tied around his neck, and a pis-tol presented at his head escaped from Salt Lake

DONIPHAN, K. T., Oct. 12. The following are the official majorities for Delegate to Congress:

Ransom has in Leavenworth county 237, in Johnson 1,604 Bourbon 79, Dorn 18.

Parrott has in Douglas county 1,495, in Shawnee 688, Richardson 126, Breckinridge 259, Anderson 191, Lyten 288, Coffee 182, Lynn 36 IF When a lady sits down to the piano-forte always volutteer to turn over the leaves. To be able to read music is of no consequence, as you

will know that she is at the bottom of the page when she stops short. If you turn over two leaves at once, you will probably have the secret thanks of most of the company. GOOD AS A BEGININNG .- John E. Thayer left

three millions and a half of dollars. Chas. Lamb would have said—"A small sum to commence the next world with."

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by Elder G. B. Moore, at the residence of the bride's mother, in La-Grange, Ky., Dr. F. H. Gibson to Miss Amanda J. Wharton. WHARTON.
In Scott CORNTY, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Jno. A.
Gano, A. Keene Richards, Esq., to Miss Sallie, daughter of the late Edward P. Pope, of Louisville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We are authorized to announce E. H. Tole, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General jo Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct.-23te.

TW we are authorized to announce Mr. L. P LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the [Oct. 19-te.

If We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

TWe are authorized to announce Charles E. Nourse a candidate for Assistant Clerk of [Sept. 11-tf. the Senate.

If We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the the Senate at the next Session of the Legisla

ley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7-tf

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND FALL & WINTER CLOTHING WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest .--Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857-tf.

Youghiogheny Coal. 13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale

R. C. STEELE & CO. July 1,-tf.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWAL LADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Chuch on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857-tf.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past fa July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Expedition for Liberia. Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.

HAIR JEWELRY. WE WISH TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF OUR

May 11, 1857-6m.

MADAM ZWICK.

North-west Corner Fourth & Main sts., Cincinnati, FOR

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK SUCH AS

elets, Chains, Necklaces, Finger and Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Family Wreaths, Ladies Caps, &c., &c., For which she is constantly receiving the latest patern

For which she is constantly receiving the latest paterns from Paris.

This kind of Jewelry is not only fashionable and beautiful, but valuable as keepsakes, if formed of the hair of a beloved friend, especially if such friend be "far o'er the sea" or in the spirit land.

MADAM ZWICH has received the Premiums from all the Fairs for many years past. She Invariably uses the Hair furnished by her customers for their orders, and warrants the gold to be of the best quality.

Oct. 23—w&twlt.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPEN-

CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands g of the following brands:
10,000 Cinto Del Orion,
15,000 Jno. Butt,
5,000 Salvadora Londres,
2,000 La Lovely Regalias,
5,600 La Attala,
1,000 Babana Y Baroajab,
5,000 Eugenies,
4,000 La Sultana,
3,000 Pride of the South,
3,000 Eureka,
2,000 Antonia Garcia, 6,000 "Ugues," 4,000 Belimita, 4,000 Rio Hono Hommegolda, Etries, Pepita De Olevia,

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt custom oct. 16, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz: 5 boxes Star of Richmond; 3 boxes Damascus Blades; 5 boxes Henry Clay; 2 boxes Old Hickory; 2 boxes Dudley's; 6 boxes Natural Leaf; 15 boxes Various Brands; 4 boxes Smoking Seafarlatt

4 boxes Various Branus;
4 boxes Smoking Scafarlatti Tobacco;
8 packages Smoking Tobacco;
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Oct. 16, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh Bal-timore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Ezpress, and sold ex clusively for Cash by Oct. 16, 1857.

CHARLES KEARNS AVERILL & KEARNS.

DRUGGISTS. EEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY. INCLUDING

OME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS WITH THE CELEBRATED

On Menday morning, 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. F. Bell, Franklin co., Ky., Mary Jars, youngest daughter of Rev. S. Ramsay Wilson, aged 10 years and 10 months.

Frangipanni or Eternal Perfume,

EITHER IN EXTRACT, SACHET SOAP OR POMADE.

Oct. 14, 1857—if.

For Rent.

THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next.

Oct. 14, 1857—if.

Oct. 14, 1857—if.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court, we will sell to the highest bidder,

On Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1857,

The splendid farm, (formerly James H. Shouse's) adjoining the town of Versailles, in Woodford county, Ky., containing about 430 ACRES OF LAND!

FIVE NEGRO MEN! A large quantity of elegant

House and Kitchen Furniture! A SPLEDID PLEASURE CARRIAGE! nearly new; Buggy and Horse; a fine Saddle Horse, a Jack; several work Mules; about

amongst which are some good Brood and Work Mares; 30 head of 2 year old Steers; 10 or 12 Milch Cows and Calves; Herfers, Bulls, &c. Hogs, Farming Utensils; Wagons and Gear; Corn in the shock and field; Barley in sacks; between

Thirty Head of Horses!

600 and 800 Bushels of Cleaned Wheat! At the same time and place, we will sell

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS,

In Clifton, on the Kentucky River.

TERMS.—The personal property, including the negroes, will be sold on 6 months credit, for sums of \$20 or more; less than that amount cash in hand. Satisfactory security will be required be fore the removal of the property. The farm will be sold on the following terms: One-third in 12 months, with interest from date, Good and undoubted personal security will be required for each payment. A lien will also be retained on the land until the last payment is made; the notes forthe land, as well as the personal property, to have the effect of judgments. The houses and lots in Clifton will be sold on 12 months credit. Notes, with good security, having the effects of judgments, will be required, and a lien will also be retained on the property until the payments are made. In Clifton, on the Kentucky River.

are made.

Sale to take place on the premises at 10 o'clock, A.

JOEL B. TWYMAN,

JESSE E. HOSKINS,

Oct. 19, 1857-twtd. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.] ELEGANT STOCK

OF -AT-

CHARLES B. GETZ'S. Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky. CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL of the dat my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS,
GLOVES, CRAVATS,
UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.,
Ever exhibited in this city. SHIRTS, HOSIERY

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city.

My stock of BOYS CLOTHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department. partment.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats. Vests, Shirts, Drawyers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of fluding the article to suit among my stock.

CHARLES ROCKET

CHARLES B. GETZ,
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.

House and Lot in Midway For Sale. Dy virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit

Dy virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit
Court, rendered at the October term, 1857, 1
will sell as Commissioner at public sale, at the
Court House door in Versailles, on Monday the 2d day
of November next, being County Court day, a HOUSE
and LOT in Midway, the property of Dr. Jas. A. Stevenson, deceased, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen
months, equal payments with interest from date. The
purchaser to give good security on the notes which will
have the force and effect of replevin bonds, and a lien
retained on the property for purchase money.
L. A. BERRY, Commissioner.
Oct. 16, 1857—wtds.

Oct. 16, 1857-wtds. Proclamation by the Governor. WHEREAS it has been made known to me, in the mode prescribed by law, that the amount of stock required by the act incorporating the DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON has been paid in according to law. Said Bank is therefore authorized to commence business as a Banking Institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have the provision of the act of incorporation of the provision of the act of incorporation.

L. S. hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

Bythe Governor: C. S. MONEH BAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State,

Notice.

ovate or made over, can have them done by leaving their orders at A. G. Cammack's Wareroom, Main Street. Charges moderate. [Oct. 16, 1857-tf. [Oct. 16, 1857-tf. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. B. LAMPTON. Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,

HAS just received a large, well selected and hand-NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS! Consisting in part of the following articles:

A HANDSOME LOT OF
PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality.
FANCY AND STRIPED BAYADERE SILKS.
ELEGANT SILK AND WORSTED POPLINS, FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS

HANDSOME BAYADERE PATTERNS, Plain and figured.
PLAIN FANCY AND SHADED DELAINES. CRAPE DELAINES. ORIENTAL LUSTRE. GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN FLANNELS. SHAWLS, all colors and descriptions.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS.
FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ROBES & PATTERNS.
OIL PRINTS, and other new goods too numerous to

He calls special attention to his large and complete FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE

China, Granite & Common Ware, CARPETS & RUGS, HATS. And a nice lot of

LADIES SHOES.

All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold mber his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE J. B. LAMPTON.

FRANGIPANNI, OR THE

ETERNAL PERFUME Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade. A beautiful article fo Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

Frangipanni Sachels, To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

Toilet Mirrors,

Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store The Best Assortment

Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at Oct. 7, 1857—tf. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. \$5 Reward.

TRAYED from my place in South
Frankfort, on Thursday last, a large
WHITE COW, marked with two slits on
one ear and the other cropped.
I will give the above reward to any one who will de-MARIA J. CHURCH.

\*\*S22 77.

No. 2872—James Dougherty, 353 acres, South side of Green river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 Months of Section 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 Months of Section 1854-5-6; amou

No. 3173—James Brown, of Indiana, 400 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$6 84. No. 3174—James Brown, of Indiana, 200 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854–5-6; am't, \$3 42. No. 3175—James Brown, of Indiana, 276 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$4 70. No. 3212—C. H. Matthews, N. J. M. Smith, and W. Corprew, 1,200 acres, Union county, Ohio river; taxes, 1854–5-6; amount, \$114. No. 3214—Albert Russell, 50 acres, part of 1,000 acres, Union county, Tradewater, entered, surveyed and patented, Josiah Marks; taxes, 1853–4-5-6; amount, \$5 cents. No. 3247—Sarah J. Mitchell, one lot in Scottsville, Allen county, No. 95; taxes, 1853–4-5-6; amount, \$6 13. No. 3248—D. B. Cargh, 160 acres, Graves county, s. e. qr. of sec. 8, t. 5, r. 1, e; taxes, 1855-6; amount, \$34 98. No. 3249—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. w. qr. sec. 7, t. 2, r. 1, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, \$42 75. No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, No. 9350—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county,

No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county s. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount \$42 75

s. w. qr. sec. 35, 1,2, r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, \$42 75
No. 3252—John White, 500 acres, Ohio county, patented 17th June, 1794, adjoins an 8,000 acres survey of Turner Dixon; taxes, 1792 to 1856, inclusive; am't, \$110 86.
No. 524—Dan'l Flowerce, 700 acres, Lincoln county, Pittman's creek, entered, surveyed and patented, Dan'l Flowerce; taxes, 1844 to 1856; amount, \$62 15.
No. 525—Dan'l Flowerce, 1,000 acres, Christian county, Cumberland river, entered, surveyed and patented, Tho. Rausdale; taxes, 1846 to 1856; amount, \$74 86.
No. 5269—Joseph Janey, 833½ acres, part of 1,666% acres, Warran county, entered, surveyed and patented, Ben. Rust; taxes, 1849 to 1856: amount, \$31 85.
No. 644—Albert Russell, 950 acres, Union county, Tradewater, taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$16 24.
Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE,

Auditor Public Accounts
100 per cent interest is due on the first year's taxes.
100 per cent on the second year's tax; and
100 per cent on the third year's tax.
Costs for advertising, 25 cents on each tract or lot.
Sept. 16, 1857—w&tw2am3m.

### AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS,

### WILLIAM CRAIK,

Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY,



their entire stock of Marble Monuments Tombs, &c., I will con inue to finish to orde Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice an in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphra, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frank fort, and as Frank fort, and as good as can be finish-

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c. I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and willfurnish the work at manufacturers price.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

DENTAL SURGERY. BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

ON STANFOR

Il Soperationsonthe Teethwill bedirected by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with ar less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will bethankfully received. Poffice, at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1852

GEO. A. ROBERTSON. DEALER IN

CONFECTIONERIES & GROCERIES. Corner St. Clair and Broadway Streets,

H AS always on hand the choicest articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Just received from New York tweaty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

BRANDIESfive per cent below the market rates.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY, in store and for sale low by May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WHISKY— OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

WINES\_ W The best quality of MADBIRA, SHERRY, POR ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINE cheaper than at heaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Notice. HEREBY forwarn all persons not to come upon my fremises for the purpose of shooting, hunting or committing depredation in any way, as I intend to prosecute all who trespass upon my land in any manger whatever. Sept. 1, 1857—3w. DAVID MITCHELL.

WILLARD'S PATENT PLANTER & SOWER

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS,
FOR FORFESTURE.

The following inade will be forfeited to the State of Kentacky, on the 10th day of February, 1853. If the sixse, introduct costs due thereon is not paid on or beNo. 490—Benoul Swearinger, (part of 686 acres, 194
acres, Green county, East For of Little Berreit, istes, for county, East For of Little Berreit, istes, for county, East For of Little Berreit, istes, for the county, East For of Little Berreit, istes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 02.

No. 501—Wm. Robertson, 2852, acres, Christian, county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$5 02.

No. 503—Wm. Robertson, 1869; acres, Christian, county, Tradewisor, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 503—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 503—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Am. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 503—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1 42.

No. 503—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed and patented by No. 504-Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highla

only, 70 00

Persons who may be desirous of procuring one of these invaluable Machines can be accommodated by calling upon A. G. Hodors, the proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, who will exhibit a representation of the same, so that Farmers can form their own opinions of its practical utility.

March 11, 1857—tf.

Proclamation by the Governor. In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JNO. HENSON, WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the 1st of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder ELIJAH HOPKINS, and have fied from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hudred Bollars for the apprehension of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their delivery to the Jailer of Marshall county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
IN TESTIMONY and caused the seal of

L. S. hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Com-

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Willey Henson, about forty years old; five feet ten nebes high; weighs about one hundred and fifty journes, quick spoken; slightly grey.

John Henson, about twenty years old; five feet ten inches high; spare built.

James Herson, about eighteen years old; five feet dine inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty

#### Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JU-LIUS JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the county of Mercer, kill and murder WARREN ANDER-son, and has fled from justice: Now, therefore, 1, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Bollars for the ap-prehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the Jaller of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

L. S. hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 9th day of e-ept. A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Jenkins is about 48 years old; weighs about 200 ounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his peech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that LEW-IS HOAGE did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and has since fled from justice: Now, therefore, 1, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby ofernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby of fer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Bollars for the apprehension of said Hoage and his delivery to the jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have ereunto set my hand and caused the seal o hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D., 1887 and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Said Lewis Hoage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; Florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman hump, and round shouldered.

For Sale Cheap.

A FARM containing 276 ACRES, situated on the Ohio river, Trimble county, Ky., nearly opposite Hanover College, Ind.
Said farm comprises hill and bottom and of the best quality, about 100 ACRES clear, is well calculated for stock raising; has a good hewn log house with out buildings.

Its eligible situation with regard to good markets and one of the best schools in the West, makes it one of the most desirable farms on the Ohioriver.

For further particulars address the owner JOHN MULVEY, Madison, Ind. Aug. 31, 1857-6w

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C. CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker, AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES Twelvemiles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Ratiroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Hoders, Frankfort, Ky.

| Porders may be addressed to HOBES & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., orto A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Prankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

R. RUNYAN, A TBAKER & HUNYAN'S old stand, has just received an addition to his present stock of Staple and Panc DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c. To which he invites the attention of the public, as h will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PIN APPLE, in store and for sale by April 1, 1857.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE,

St. Clair Street,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, A RE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of Short Line Route to the North & West.

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS robably ever exhibited in this city:

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS,
FLOUNCED ROBES, SIIk and Worsted.
ROBES A QUILLE,
RICH PRINTED D'LAINES, SAXONY PLAIDS,
PLAIN D'LAINES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS.
PLAIN AND FRINTED MARINOS,

PRINTED FLANNELS,
COBERGS AND ALPACAS,
BLACK CRAPE MERINO,
BOMBAZINES,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS, SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS

Especial attention is requested to their large stock of SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES, ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, EMBROIDERIES,

EMBROIDERIES,
LACE SETTS,
HOOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop
Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in our line.

We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by an arrangement East can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will afford us a pleasure to show our goods Remember low prices and quick sales is our way Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly of doing business.

f doing business. Sept. 2, 1857—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.



HAVE just received a large assortment of the ber COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of rankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought Louisville, forcash. Give me a call and see for your.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware in allits various branches, wholes ale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Jou work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Guttering and Spouting nade and put up on the shortest notice and most real mable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

| \_ Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.

June 11, 1856—tf.

H. R. MILLER.

MERCHANT & SMITH, PLUMBERS AND TINNERS, Shop on St. ClairStreet,Opposite the Postoffice

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Showe Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

FRANKFORT, KY

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spout ing and Guttering

of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.

All orders premptly attended to.
Feb. 13, 1857—if.

EASTERN COST PRICE.

sizeuon.

The Orders from the country punctually and correctly ttended to

Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 2, 1856—tf.

MORRIS & HAMPTON

HAVE just opened, in the room formerly occupied b
J. B. Lampton, on St. Clair street, next door to Pier
son's Confectionery, a large and well selected assort
ment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

HOENIX FOUNDRY

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL. OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

W. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacture rof Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

or Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.

WM.H. GRAINGER, Agent.

April 21 1856—tf Louisville, Ky.

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

CHILD'S

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness and

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,

Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its com-bined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball,) cheat, cockie, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

W. B. SMITH.

Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857-tf.

W. C. SNEED, Medical Examiner Aug. 14, 1857. LOOK HERE! \$20,000 STOCK HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.

DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Behemian French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britanis Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Waiters and Trays. NEW YORK, OFFICE No. 4, WALL STREET. CASH CAPITAL, AM'T OF ASSETS June 30, '55, 747,972 44 AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, 53,677 68 IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY, Double Silvar-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Basket Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchan dise, Ships in Port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, against loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly As owners are willing to make change in business.

All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for bem.

By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are surethat we will give perfect sat-

Paid.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky. 500 Agents Wanted!

A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.

THIRD DIVISION. \$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building OTS in the Gold region of Culpepper county, Vir-ginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dol-lars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on lars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on delivery of the DEED. Every subscriber will get a Bulling Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which wilt compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 lots are already sold and a company of settlers, called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$300 per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases begiven. Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, just imported from the East, and equalling if not sur passing in variety, elegance of staple and NEWNESS, any ever before offered in this market. These articles are all new, having been purchased only a few lays since from the best manufacturers of Philadelphis and New York, and are warranted of the best workmaship and les receip in pattern. The attention of purchasers is par-York, and are warranted of the best workmissip and a la mode in pattern. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of rancy snows for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, selected for summer use, and to their superb stock of mars, of every shape and hue, from the recherche white silk ventilated head-piece, as light, serial and poetic as a fairly ad dream, to the woolen skull-cap, or a 20 cent straw lat. Their stock of

Apply to E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Caroline co., Va is large and well selected. The public are invited to call and examine this stock of goods, and if they desire to purchase new and good articles, will no doubt find it their advantage.

Frankfort, March 22, 1854—tf.

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN, KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everett's Patent Coupling, counties of Franklin, Anderson, Line

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

II All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1855—tf.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES. REV. DR. H. H. P. JUNIUS, late Rector of Sr. PAUL COLLEGE, Minnesota, now a resident of Lexington, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort that he is

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday (14th.) in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied in the course of instruction.

Miss Mary Topo Honous, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the school will be open to a larger number of pupils than formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should be present at the commencement of the session.

Forms per session of 20 weeks \$20.

NO. R. HENDRICK.

Prantfort, Aug. 12, 1857—tf. prepared to give private instructions in the Ancient and Modern Languages.

In behalf of young ladies and gentlemen, Separate Classes for French, German and Italian, will be found. Address Dr. J., at the Commonwealth office.

Dr. Junius is a graduate of the University of Leiden, and brings very distinct and strong testimonials of his character as a gentleman and a scholar. We cordially recommended him to the confidence and patronage of the public. PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

June 29 1857 -tf

L. W. GREEN, J. D. MATTHEWS, E. F. BERKLEY, M. C. JOHNSON, F. K. HUNT, J. O. HARRISON, H. B. HILL, R. W. WOOLLEY, C. S. MOREHEAD, B. B. SAYRE, JNO. N. NORTON.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS

RAILROAD.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours, Through to St. Louis in 14 hours Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Boat Route.

isville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857—tf. B. O. NORTON, Agent.

FIRE! FIRE!!

INSURED AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

JAMES R. WATSON,

At the Auditors Office, is Agent for the following Con-panies, fully authorized by State License, having complied with the law in relation to Insurance Offices, viz:

NEW YO K LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

C. S. MOREHEAD, President. R. C. WINTERSMITH,

156,945 95

H. WINGATE, Agent

Frankfort Branch Bank

EMD. H. TAYLOR, THOS. S. PAGE, A. G. HODGES,

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Amount et assets 1st January, 1855, Amount of receipts for premiums, inter-est, &c., to 1st Janua-ry, 1856, \$378,186 14

ry, 1856, S378, 186 14
DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses 221,240 19

CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN.

[Sept. 9, 1857—tf.

Offices, viz:
The Quaker City Insurance Company of
Philadelphia, capital
State Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Penns Ivania, capital
The Farmers Union Insurance Company
of Pennsylvania, capital
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, capital

Winter Arrangement for 1857--8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

O'N and after Monday, Oct. 5th, 1857, Trains will run as follows: Connections made with all Western Roads for

FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 6 o'clock, a. m., stopping fifteen minutes for breakfast at Lagrange, and at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 11:05 a. m., connecting at Eminence with stages for Newcastle; Frankfort with stages for Lawrence's urg, Salvisa, Hardinsville, Danville, and Versailles; Payne's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington with Covington and Lexington Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Maysville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barboarsville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 1:45 p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 6:40 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Eminence for Newcastle and Shetbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobb's and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:20 o'clock, p. m.; connecting at Eminence by stage for Shelbyville and Newcastle. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 6:30 o'clock, a. m., stopping at Hobb's and Hobb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 11:15 o'clock, a. m.; in close connection by Jefferson City, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and all the principal towns West and South.

THIRD TRAIN—accommodation—Leaves Louisville J follows: FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 6 o'clock. a. m. any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c. Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

| For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 535, Main street, Lou-

towns West and South.

THIRD TRAIN—Accommodation—Leaves Louisville at 3:45 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Lagrange at 7:30 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. is allowed fortickets.

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect cally (Sundays excepted) with this road.

\$380,000 Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interio wns of the State, and tickets from those places are ld to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern pany, capital . \$500,000

A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity espectfully solicited. Policies issued at reasonable

cities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of the line to convey passengers and their baggage.

For any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phoenix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,

General Ticket Agent, Louisville.

FRANK WEAVER,

Ticket Agent, Lexington.

SAMUEL GILL.

Oct 2, 1857.

Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

A ra meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the "The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibits of the New York Life Insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c. to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

"It commenced its operations tweive years ago, with \$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,059,000 65, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, believed to be undoubtedly good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, President. AMERICAN CENTRAL R. R. LINE.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI BR AL W M. HR CD AL HD .

The Most Direct Route to PARKESBURG, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PHIL ADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Only one Change of Cars between Cincinnati ON and after Monday, August 31, 1857, trains will run as follows:

Baltimore and Cincinnati Express. Will leave Cincinnati at 625 A. M. One hour for dinner on the steamer John Buck, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Grafton at 8:14 P. M.; 20 minutes for supper; arrive at Baltimore at 8:30 A. M. next morning; at Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. and New York at 6:00 P. M. Chillicothe and Hillsborough Accommo

Will leave Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Arrive at Hillsborough at 6.45 P. M.; Chillicothe at 8:25 P. M. Accumulated und to 1st January, 1856, \$1,059,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned. Baltimore and Cincinnati Night Express. Will leave Cincinnati at 8 P. M.; arrive at Scott's Landing at 6:45 A. M.; one hour for broakfast on the steamer John Buck. Leave Parkersburg at 9 A. M.; arrive at Grafton at 1:30 P. M.; and Baltimore at 3:30 A. M. peyt preprinced. The 8 P. M.; train will leave on Sunday, instead of

The SP. M.; train will leave on Sunday, instead of Saturday.

Passengers taking this route will save both in time, distance and comfort, and will not be subjected to frequent changes of cars, and the risk of missing connections, as other routes.

Baggage checked through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington City and New York.

Through tickets can be obtained at the Company's Offices under the Spencer House; No. 3 Burnet House, and at the Ticket Office at the Little Miami Depot.

Ask for Tickets via Marietta. GEORGE BARNES, Superintendent JOHN FOGGITT, General Ticket Agent. A. D. SMALLEY, Traveling Agent for Kentucky.

Sep. 21-tf. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARE STORE. G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— County, SS.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Ex.

A press company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered '51, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

ce are as follows, viz:
WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y. WM. B. DINSMORE, New YOFK, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, PaSAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y. JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa. RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cestua que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.

D. 1856.
WM. B. DINSMORR, [L. S.] RUFUS B KINSLEY, [L. S.]
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
GEO. W. CASS,
J. LIVINGSTON. State of Pennsylvania.

"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"CITY OF PITTSBURG,
"Cauty of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania:
Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April,
A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded thereon. Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.
CH. McCLURE HAYS,

Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylv STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
I, Alexander H. Rennick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the forgoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. OWEN is the agent of said company. In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as elerk, this 16th day April, 1856. A. H. RENNICK, c. F. c. c. April 18, 1856-tf.

Farm and Negroes for Sale. Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I Wish to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Sikhorn, about 1% miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed log Honse containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washerswomen between 35 and 40 yearsold.

BEN. F. GRAHAM.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES,

POMADES FOR THE HAIR

Dr.

every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.

FANCY SOAPS Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store FINE COLOGNE.

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR, Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

> When, for 10 successive nights, over 50,000 People 27

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living: CREATEST DISCOVERY of The

Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS. PNo Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Mer-chaut, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Glance.

English, French and German. Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue,

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published. Also a Listof

ROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

\$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

York. May 12th, 1857—wly.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endow ment for the relief of the sick and distressed, af-flieted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

Geo. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. Sept. 9, 1857—w&twly.

of his upper frontieeth are out.

ALEY LEDFORD, Sr., Deputy Sheriff for
J. LEWIS, Sheriff Harlan County.

Aug. 10, 1857—td.

Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR. City Clerk. Aug. 25, 1857-w2m.

(1N-If you want excellent GIN call at May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE. Of every style and price at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES, A beautiful assortment, at

COMBS

HAIR BRUSHES. The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

FINE TOILET BOTTLES.

For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at

Dec. 1, 1856. WITNESSES;

FORGER CONVICTED.

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeite execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and Exhibiting at a glance every Counter-feit in Circulation!!

All the Private Bankers in America. A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EU-

IF Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at

Publisherand Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IM-TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (ago, occupation, habits of life, &c...) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatornhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope.) PREE OF CHRAGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN. Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

ty a runaway negro, who having remained in said jall the full period prescribed by law, in cases where the owner-does not come forward and claim his property, it has therefore been ordered by the County Court of said county that said negro be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the town of Mt. Pleasant on the 1st Monday in Octobernext, said negro to be sold on a credit of six months, the puraid negro to be sold on a credit of six months, the pu chaser giving bond with approved security.

DESCRIPTION....Said runaway is a dark mulatto man about thirty years old; 6 feet 3 inches high, rather slenderly built and weighs about 180 pounds, and most

Office City Council, FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857. RANKFORT, August 18, 1857. )

ORDERED, That the property holders on the West side of St. Clair street, North of the Public Square, from the end of Dr. J. M. Mills' sidewalk to the corner of Mero street, be and they are hereby required to grade, pave and curb the sidewalk in front of their respective properties, under the direction of the street committee; and that they pe required to have the same done on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the Board.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Harlan C. H., Ky.,
AUGUST 3d, 1857.
Was running to the jail of Harlan co